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So again, Mr. Speaker, I am thankful for the opportunity to observe the June 4 massacre in China.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. OSBORNE). Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Texas (Mr. PAUL) is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Mr. PAUL addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

JUNE 13 HEARING ON FILIPINO WORLD WAR II VETERANS' BENEFITS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from California (Mr. FILNER) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. FILNER. Mr. Speaker, I want to remind the Members of this House that on Thursday, June 13, at 3 p.m. in the afternoon, there will be a hearing before the Subcommittee on Health of the Committee on Veterans' Affairs, conducted by the honorable gentleman from Kansas (Mr. MORAN), who happens to be in the room tonight, who is the chairman of that subcommittee, on the issue of health care for Filipino World War II veterans within the Department of Veterans Affairs.

This is not a normal hearing, Mr. Speaker, but it is the culmination of almost 60 years, 60 years, of a struggle for justice and honor. During World War II, the brave Filipino soldiers were drafted into our Armed Forces by President Franklin Roosevelt. After being called into service, the soldiers served side by side with forces from the United States mainland, exhibited great courage at the epic battles of Bataan and Corregidor, and were instrumental in contributing to the successful outcome of the war. They held up the Japanese advance far beyond their calendar so we were able to prepare and harass the Japanese with guerrilla warfare during the whole time of the Japanese occupation. And what did we do after we won the war in the Pacific and in Europe? We unceremoniously deprived these soldiers of the veterans' benefits due them by the Congressional Rescissions Act passed in 1946.

Whereas there was almost a quarter of a million soldiers involved in that war from the Philippines, today there are only 60,000 who are still alive. Their last wish, Mr. Speaker, is to have the honor and dignity of being recognized by the United States as a veteran of World War II.

At this hearing on Thursday, June 13, literally a living American history will be presented to the American public. We will have testimony, both oral and written, from Filipino World War II veterans, some of whom are survivors of the infamous Death March of Bataan. We will hear testimony from Filipino veterans' organizations and from veterans' service organizations, like the American Legion, the Vietnam

Veterans of America, and the Disabled American Veterans. The ambassador from the Philippines, the Honorable Albert Del Rosario, will be a witness, as will several Members of Congress from both sides of the aisle.

A special guest witness will be Lou Diamond Phillips, born in the Philippines, and an international star, with roles in movies, television and theater. Phillips is most well-known for his role in "La Bamba," for which he received great critical acclaim. He has also starred in "Stand and Deliver," "Young Guns," and "Courage Under Fire." We welcome him and all the others who will be testifying to the need to provide Filipino World War II veterans with the recognition that is their due.

Mr. Speaker, let us recognize the bravery and gallantry of Filipino veterans. Let us give them equity, because their bravery helped us win World War II.

Mr. Speaker, I thank the chairman of the Subcommittee on Health of the Committee on Veterans' Affairs, the gentleman from Kansas (Mr. MORAN), for having this hearing, and I invite all the Members of this House to attend the historic June 13 meeting.

FORT HAYS STATE UNIVERSITY CELEBRATES CENTENNIAL

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Kansas (Mr. MORAN) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. MORAN of Kansas. Mr. Speaker, first of all, I commend the gentleman from California (Mr. FILNER) for his long-term commitment and his firm dedication to the recognition of the veterans of the Philippines and look forward to that June 13 hearing in which we hope to address the issues that the gentleman from California has fought to have addressed in this Congress.

Mr. Speaker, tonight we are approaching a significant event in the history of my State and in my hometown community. Later this month, Fort Hays State University, located in Hays, Kansas, will celebrate its centennial. I wish to recognize this milestone and honor those who have contributed to the university's success over the past century.

One hundred years ago, 34 students and two faculty members gathered on the grounds of an abandoned military post to undertake an endeavor that would have consequences for generations to come. Unaware of the historical significance of their meeting, or the thousands of students that would follow in their footsteps, these early Kansans met to form the first class of what today is known as Fort Hays State University.

Years before this first class met, industrious Kansans committed themselves to the idea of transforming the former frontier fort into an educational institution. This required the

passage of legislation, which was introduced by the Kansas congressional delegation and signed into law by President William McKinley, which then transferred the ownership of the former military post to the State of Kansas and paved the way for the birth of this university.

From these simple beginnings, the university has flourished, growing to 6,000 students and 300 faculty members. Today, students learn and live in a technology-rich environment that retains a heritage of close and collegial relationships. They come to the university for a multitude of reasons, but none more compelling than the university's reputation for academic excellence and a caring faculty and staff.

Throughout the university's history, students and faculty have distinguished themselves through academic achievement. This year, students claimed national championships in debate and financial planning competitions. The university is also home to one of the most successful intercollegiate athletic programs of any school its size, boasting numerous all-American athletes and national championships.

Culturally, Fort Hays State University serves the region by offering an array of fine and performing arts and is home to the nationally renowned Sternberg Museum of Natural History.

For the past century, graduates have served the needs of Kansas, as well as influenced the Nation and the world through significant achievements, compassion, and dedication. The university has improved the lives of many by enlightening minds, serving, in the words of former University President Rarick, as a lighthouse to the people of the Great Plains.

As Fort Hays State University begins its second hundred years, I am confident that it will continue to produce graduates who, like its founders, will help society achieve its best in Kansas and beyond. Congratulations, Fort Hays State University.

TRADING AWAY OUR FUTURE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Ohio (Ms. KAPTUR) is recognized for five minutes.

Ms. KAPTUR. Mr. Speaker, I rise tonight to highlight the flaws in the Bush administration's trade policy, a plan to trade away even more of America's jobs, our national security, and even our sovereignty.

Word came today that the administration will once again try to bring back to this House an irresponsible fast track bill and seek its passage. This proposal obviously is not the road to a prosperous future for working families in our country, because throughout our country we see the fruits of NAFTA: Closed factories, a jobless recovery, and downward pressure on wages.

From Iowa to New Hampshire to the Carolinas and everywhere in between,